Colosserm.—Day and evening: "Cyclorama of Parls by Night."

DALT'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER .- "Love's Labor Lost." GRAND OFERA HOUSE, -" Humpty Dumpty at School." NIBLO'S GARDEN .- " Leatherstocking." OLYMPIC TREATER.-Vaudeville and Novelty Enter

STRINWAY HALL.-Grand Costume Concert. Caroline Richings-Bernard. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.-Varieties. UNION SQUARE THEATER .- "Led Astray."

WALLACK'S THEATER .- " Money." Lester Wallack. BAIN HALL .- "The Pilgrim."

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES .- Old Folks' Concert. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.-Water Color Exhibi ROBINSON HALL .- At 3, p. m. : Lecture. Mrs. Everett.

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### Business Notices.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACCIDENT POL-Money Loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Joseph, and Shiverware, and the same bourht.

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Price 5 cents.

morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing

During the construction of the front of the new T building, The Prilians Office may be found in the first building in the restr on Spruce-st. The Tribune Counting Room is on the first floor, and is entered at the second door down Spruce-st. from the old site.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1874.

The British Paritament will be prorogued until March 12, to enable members of the new Minelection. === A treaty of peace is said to have been signed by Sir Garnet Wolseley and the Kinr of Ashantee. == Two hundred and eighty thousand person are distressed from want of food in India : but for Government aid 500,000 persons would have perished. The Dutch have captured a fort in Atcheen.

Die Lowis has sent to Worcester, Mass., an enthusias

tie report of the Temperance Crusade in Ohio. ..... Broason Alcott and Vice-President Wilson addressed the fifth annual convention of the New England Reform League at Boston. - Three hundred fishermen went adrift on the ice in Saginaw Bay and two were drowned. The Church of the Pilgrims decided in conjunction with the Clinton-ave, Church to summon a conference to which the alleged breach of discipline of Plymouth Cherch may be referred. === The Eastman plan of rapid trausit was discussed at a mass meeting at Cooper Institute. === Police Commissioner Henry Smith died. Oliver Charlick gave testimony in re-tation to the appointment and removal of inspectors at the last election. of removal. === The Assembly Committee took testimony in relation to street cleaning. ----- The Bureau of Charities submitted an important report. === Ther-

In view of the imminence of an Indian war, it is gratifying to learn from so high an authority as that of Mr. Garfield that the cost of managing the Indian Bureau has reached its maximum. The accounts which we publish to-day are not favorable for peace; and it is quite possible that the cost of a war with the Indians has yet to be added to that of feeding and clothing them.

After much debate, the world has agreed to accept the historic statement that the Northmen did discover the American continent, nearly half a century before Columbus set sail from Spain. The sagas of the Norseland are not, after all, merely the heroic poems of an antique age; and Canon Kingsley seems to have unhesitatingly adopted their narrations as a basis of history. In his lecture at Boston, yesterday-reported on the second page of THE TRIBUNE, to-day-Mr. Kingsley gave a comantic chapter from the story of the wild sea-rovers whose adventures are now inseparably connected with the earliest accounts of the first discovery of America by Europeans.

The upshot of the matter discussed by the Committee of the Bureau of Charities and representatives of various charitable societies yesterday, was an expression of confidence in the management of the Bureau. There has been some clashing between various organizations having for their purpose the relief of the poor. There seems to be no occasion for any such misunderstanding. There is ample field for the exercise of a discreet and generous charity, but there is no great and dis-Arcesing need: this is shown by all trust- suspected of forgetting to add to an invoice | Perhaps we can illustrate our meaning by

worthy reports; and the result of the conference yesterday is calculated to win to existing organizations the support of the great body of citizens who are able and willing to help the poor.

The movement in Ohio, which, for want of a better title, is called the Temperance Crusade, suffers no diminution of its power. TRIBUNE dispatches indicate that the spirit of reform is deepening and spreading; the force of the great wave of popular sentiment is unabated. A letter from Dr. Dio Lewis, which reads like a congratulatory order in the field, is published in another column. This enthusiastic crusader has a sublime faith in the permanence of the reformation and in its farreaching effects.

At the meeting to discuss the problem of rapid transit in the city, held at Cooper Institute last night, there was a considerable popular element infused. The bill of Mr. Eastman, heretofore noticed in THE TRIBUNE, was presented by its author, who made a strong speech in its favor. But the meeting took up the question with unexpected animation, one speaker leading off with a protest against what he thought to be the high rate of fare on the proposed railroad. This may be said to be taking hold of things by the small end, but the practical citizen looks at the direct cost of rapid transit to himself before he considers the question in its larger aspects. The debate was an interesting one, and the meeting was the first tangible evidence of the general popular interest in this important

The communication from Washington purporting to give the substance of interviews with every United States Senator on the subject of inflation, to which we give space in other columns this morning, will be found a document of special importance. The writer professes to have an accurate statement of the views of every Senator, and makes out a clear majority of eight or ten in favor of some form or another of inflation. Everything that we have seen from our own correspondents, and from the debates and votes in the Senate, tends to confirm the statements of this remarkable letter. Deploring inflation as the speedy road to ruin, we are nevertheless forced to admit that at present it seems to have the advantage in the stronghold which we hoped to defend longest against it. If the Senate surrenders we are lost.

#### REFORM IT ALTOGETHER.

The telegraph informed us the other day that "a large pile of books, seized by the of-"ficers of the Treasury Department at the store of Jordan, Marsh & Co., which did not "case under investigation," had just been surrendered to the owners by order of the court. The seizure was made in Christmas week, and at that time about sixty account books, besides papers, letters, &c., were carried away by the Custom-house officers. It has taken them two months to discover that "a large pile" of these books were not connected with the matter under investigation, and therefore ought not to have been seized. The Constitution, in providing against "unreasonable searches "and seizures," expressly stipulates that every warrant must "particularly describe the place "to be searched and the persons or things to "be seized." This condition was not complied with in the case of Jordan, Marsh & Co., and practically we may almost say that it never is and never can be complied with in any proceedings of the same character. The warrant is a process not merely for the bringing of evidence into court, but for the discovery of evidence; and the special agent never can tell, never attempts to tell, what book he wants until he has searched through all the records covering a certain period of time, which he extends of course as far as he can. All the books of Jordan, Marsh & Co. rethose protected by the statute of limitations : and we know from the examination of Mr. Jayne before the Investigating Committee of among a merchant's papers he does not confine himself to the matters specified in his warrant, but pursues a roving search in order to make a case out of what he finds.

Here then we have a law which is unconstitutional; which is an outrage upon cur most cherished principles of personal liberty; which violates the fundamental doctrine that no man shall be compelled to furnish evidence against himself: and which, last of all, can never be put into operation without an infringement of its own provisions. Can there be any question that such a law is only a blot upon the statute book? Men who have made fortunes by it argue that it ought to be retained because the duties cannot be collected by any other agency, and Mr. Jayne shocks the Committee of Ways and Means with blood-curdling stories of the dishonesty of importers and the prevalence of perjury in American commercial circles. To this it might be answered that, admitting all he says to be true, this remedy for fraud is worse than the dis-The Government has no right to adjust the duties in such a manner that they cannot be collected without violent, unconstitutional, and demoralizing expedients. It is bound to take efficient measures for the prevention of fraud, instead of trusting to the invasion of private rights for its discovery. It complicates the laws to such an extent that irregularities become not merely easy but almost unavoidable; it bribes the importer's servants to violate these intricate regulations in order that they may afterwards make money by denouncing them; it tills the Custom-house with incompetent appraisers who cannot sample any sort of merchandise except whisky, and throws upon the merchants the responsibility of stating values which its own officers are too ignorant to ascertain; and when it has thus opened every avenue to fraud it lets mand was absolutely necessary to the safety loose upon the importers a horde of rapacious informers and seizing officers, armed with warrants that empower them to enter upon their victim's premises, break open his private drawers, carry off not only his cash-books and ledgers but his most secret correspondence, read the letters of his wife, pry into all his personal affairs, put a virtual stop to his business, and rummage for months among his books and papers, to discover whether or no he has violated-either by accident or design, it makes no difference which-some of the confusing and almost incomprehensible regulations of the Customs. There is no parallel to this extraordinary process under any constitutional government of the world. There is nothing like it in the criminal practice of any. of the United States. A police officer would not dare to treat a jail-bird suspected of sell-

of \$100,000 worth of silks a few dollars paid for cartage at the place of exportation.

PROSPECTS OF THE CENTENNIAL. We have received the pamphlet issued by the United States Centennial Commission, in which are set forth the history, the condition, and the needs of the scheme for an International Exhibition in 1876. We were not among those who favored that particular form of celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of our Independence. When we published three years ago the masterly and exhaustive proposition of Mr. Bigelow for a National commemoration, we gave our hearty concurrence to his broad yet simple plan. The festival should have been a domestic one, and if foreign nations were admitted at all, it should have been as friends of the family. They should have come as intimates to a Christmas Tree, and not as travelers to a hotel or traders to a market. But another plan was adopted by the citizens of Philadelphia, and most people, recognizing the propriety of allowing great prominence in the celebration to the city where our independence was declared, were inclined to look favorably upon any scheme they might put forth. There was for this reason little opposition and too little discussion excited by the act creating the Centennial Commission which was approved on the 3d of March, 1871. It was, however, not especially objectionable. The international features of it were not aggressively set forward, and there was a clause in it which was effectual in fulling to sleep the jealousy of the most vigilant. It was expressly provided that no compensation should be paid out of the public treasury to the Commissioners who were to serve under the act, and that the United States "should not be liable for any expenses attending such 'exhibition or by reason of the same." The result which might have been expected is now before us. The Commissioners state that the enterprise has reached a critical point. Unless distinctly assumed by the nation it cannot be carried on. The moral and financial support of the Government is necessary,-first, to insure the cooperation of foreign powers, and second, to provide for the enormous expenses of an International

Exhibition. The sentiment of the country, so far as it has been as yet expressed, is that it is not advisable for the Government, at this late day, to shoulder so burdensome an undertaking. The fate of the Centennial Celebration, as a World's Fair, is already sealed. It is a failure. The cooperation of the General Government has already been secured far enough to embarrass us somewhat in relation to those Cabinets which have accepted our contain the evidence of alleged attempts of hasty invitation, but not far enough to guar-"that firm to defraud the Government in the antee an adequate and dignified control of the matter. It is open to reasonable doubt whether the very nature of our political and social structure is adapted to the exercise of international hospitality on a large scale. It would cost us twice as much as it would cost any European nation, and at the end it would not be as well done. If we should now attempt, in a scrambling wy, to make up for the shortness of the time allowed by an extra expenditure of labor and money, we would probably only succeed in wasting both and casting upon the whole affair a taint of corruption as well as ridicule.

If it be true, as stated by the Commission. that without the direct interposition of Congress the International Exhibition cannot be made ready, it would seem as good an opportunity now as at any time to drop the impracticable scheme of a World's Fair, and revert to that of a national and popular celebration of the Centennial. The invitations to foreign Powers need not be canceled. Let those which choose to send delegates and specimens of their art and industry be made heartily welcome; but let it be understood that the occasion is primarily a domestic one, and only in a secondary sense international. In lating to their importations were taken except | the time which is still left we could prepare a statement and presentation of the results of a hundred years of democracy in America which would be of interest to the whole world 1872, that when a special agent once gets and of advantage to all the students of the present and the future. We need not recapitulate to-day the heads of the plan we have twice already presented in these columns. If it were promptly adopted even now, it could within a very few weeks enlist the enthusiastic cooperation of hundreds of the best minds of the country-men who would not require either money or position for their work. The Philadelphia plan, now being weighed and discussed at Washington, appeals for its working force to two classes of instrumentsthe men who like parade, and those who like perquisites: But the men who would organize the true Centennial Celebration would be of a very different kind, and do much better work. There is yet time to accomplish the most important branches of this scheme-such as the proposed series of sketches of the product and the progress of civilization in the United States for the century; the establishment of a National Museum, erected by special contributions from every art; and the extraordinary census. This would involve very little expense. There would be no necessity for any further appropriations than those already made. At least there could be no ridiculous eclat of failure, such as threatens the International plan if it be persisted in. The Vienna Exhibition was little short of disastrous, with all its attractive features of pomp and circumstance, a gay Court and a beautiful capital, because, as was generally remarked, the last one was only six years before. If that be true, what chance have we, following only three years in the wake of Vienna, if we

merely attempt to repeat the features of the French and the Austrian shows? FREE BANKING FORTY YEARS AGO. A few days ago, in discussing the question of free banking, we expressed our belief that redemption of bank-notes in specie on deof the banking system of the United States, especially if the present limit to the banknote circulation should be removed. We maintained, further, that the proposition that there never can be overissues of banknotes and bank loans, because when not 'needed by the community they are invariably returned to the issuers to save the interest paid for them," was a delusion, and that experience had shown that whenever the business of England or the United States had been permitted to rest on that foundation, ruin was the natural and invariable, if not necessary, consequence. It is not at all essential to our view of this matter that the overissue should cause the speculation. If the speculation causes the overissue, the consequences are equally bad, so long as the unrestricted power to expand the circulation and increase the loans and deposits permits the speculation to ing stolen goods as a Treasury agent treats a flourish and increase far beyond the utmost respectable merchant of high character who is limits of safety.

what took place in the United States from 1830 to 1837. Bank circulation increased between those years from \$61,000,000 to \$149,000,000; bank deposits from \$56,000,000 to \$127,000,000, and bank loans from \$200,000,000 to \$525,000,000. In 1837 the crash came. The rickety fabric erected on the shifting basis of free banking and popular delusion was swept from the earth like a West India village by a hurricane, and for six years business was prostrated throughout the Union, while the nation expiated its follies. In the beginning of 1843 the bank circulation had fallen to \$58,534,000, the deposits to \$56,000,000, and the loans to \$354,500,000, and times remained "dull." Could anything be more suggestive than these figures? Bank circulation actually less in 1843 than in 1830, bank deposits the same, and bank loans but 25 per cent greater, while \$27,000,000 less than in 1837. We cite these statistics to illustrate the proposition with which we set out-namely, that even with bank notes ostensibly redeemable in specie on demand, the idea that "there ean be no overissues of bank notes and bank loans, because when not needed by the 'community they are invariably returned to the issuers to save the interest paid on "them," is a delusion. We speak of banks and individuals as we find them. Here are already two thousand banks in this country, and it is not only probable but absolutely certain that millions of dollars will be lent every week on insufficient security.

It so happened that in the years 1834 and 1835, Michael Chevalier, the distinguished French political economist, was in the United States and made a careful study of our habits and institutions. It was in the very hight of the speculative madness. "Everybody is speculating, and everything has become an object of speculation. The most daring enterprises find encouragement; all projects 'find subscribers." No occasion then for banks to force their issues on an over-modest community! No lack of demand from wouldbe recipients, proffering what was doubtless believed at the time to be "sufficient security!" But let us obtain from M. Chevalier's lively pen some idea of the spirit of those times:

In New-York building lots have been sold sufficient for a population of two million souls, and at New-Orleans for at least a million. Postflential marshes and naked precipiees of rock have been bought and sold for this purpose. In Louisiana, the quagmires, the bottomless baunts of alligators, the takes and cypress swamps, with ten feet of water or slime, and in the North the bed of the Hudson with 20, 30, or 50 feet of water, have found numerous purchasers. Take the map of the United States; place yourself on the shore of Lake Erie, which twenty years ago was a solitary wilderness; as cend it to its head; pass thence to Lake St. Clair, and from that lake push on toward the north, across Lake Huron; go forward still, thread your way through Lake Michigan, and advance southward till the water falls you; here you will find a little town by the name of thicago, one of the outposts of our indefaticountrymen when they had possession gable of America. Chicago seems destined, at some future period, to enjoy an extensive trade it will occupy the head of a canal, which is to connect the Mississippi with the lakes and the St. Lawrence but at present it bardly numbers 2,000 or 3,600 inhabitants. Chicago has in its rear a country of amazing fertility; but this country is yet an uncultivated wild. Nevertheless the land for ten leagues round has been sold, resold, and sold again in small sections, not, however, at Chicago, but at New-York, which, by the route actually traveled, is 2,000 miles distant. There you may find plans of Chicago lots numerous enough for 300,000 inhabitants; this is more than any city of the New World at present contains. More than one buyer will, probably, esteem himself fortunate, if, on examina tion, he shall find not more than six feet of water or his purchase.-[Letter, dated Johnstown, Pa., Aug. 4, 1835.

We cannot better close this article than by further quotation from M. Chevalier, which shows at once the cause and consequence of the state of things he saw, and presages the dreary period of six years which followed the

final explosion: It is provided, indeed, that the banks shall pay gold for their paper on demand; but by the side of this clause, which tends to k ep a certain quantity of metals n the country, is inserted another which neutralizes it; it is the power of emitting bills in any number, and o the sum of one, two, three, or five dollars. In prosperons times, the emission of paper is abundant, indefinite; as the necessity of a metallic standard geases to be felt, in proportion to the confidence which prevails, the metals disappear before the excess of paper; there is carcely any left in the country. Since I have been in the United States, I have not seen a piece of gold except in the mint. No sooner is it struck off than the gold is exported to Europe and melted down. When a crisis comes on, the demand for the precious metals increases rapidly, because every one attaches more value to a positive standard than to paper, and the later the application of the remedy for the scarcity of metals, the longer does the crisis last, and the more serious does it

come.-| Letter, dated Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1834. Subsequently, after the Bank war had become hotter, it was an unerring sign by which Jackson Democrat was recognized, to carry about and exhibit a piece of gold. And this at a time when bank notes were convertible into specie on demand! If a paper fabric of \$149,000,000 circulation, \$127,000,000 deposits, and \$525,000,000 loans, could be erected in 1837 by means of a system of free banking on a basis of about \$50,000,000, all told, of gold and silver in the country (leaving out coins less than one dollar), what sort of a structure may we expect to rear by the same process on a basis of \$400,000,000 legal-tender notes, even with the utmost zeal on the part of the public to exchange the lying promises of the banks for the lies, one degree less removed, of the United States?

# ABUSING THE JUDGE, AFTER SENTENCE.

The ill opinion of rogues for the law is proverbial. Mr. Winchester Britton has had the fairest of trials, and the amplest opportunity to adduce evidence in his own behalf. He has finally been found guilty, and so he straightway falls to railing at the judge who pronounced the sentence. Whoever cares to go beyond the printed evidence to ascertain what manner of man this criminal District-Attorney was, need look no farther than to the confused, vulgar and insolent communication addressed to Governor Dix, which we print on the fifth page this morning. The man who could deliberately write that letter needs no other accuser. He fixes his own status.

The document, however, is not without its uses, since it gives us an occasion for pointing out what has been a marked feature of this trial. After the evidence was all in and the arguments had been heard, the prosecutors had the decency to let the Judge alone. Not so the arraigned District-Attorney. The pressure which he and his friends continued to bring to bear upon the Governor was something far beyond what has been witnessed in any previous case of any sort during Gov. Dix's administration. Delegations from the District-Attorney were constantly in Albany, all manner of men supposed to have friendly relations with the Governor were besieged for letters or badgered into promising to have personal interviews on the subject. In one word, the conduct of Mr. Britton and his friends was precisely what might bave been expected from a party led by the author of the insolent letter to Gov. Dix penned by the

dismissed and disgraced District-Attorney. Mr. Britton vapors in a grandiloquent but | books kept in cipher by the suporter himself."

vague way about appeals to the people. We can give him a hint, which he may find of value. Mr. Tweed and Mr. Genet lately appealed to the people, but another verdict interfered with their political honors. If there is to be any question about precedents in this case Mr. Britton may dismiss any uneasiness. His commitment to the jail to which he properly belongs would not be postponed like Tweed's and Genet's till after his election. The less space he contrives to occupy in the public eye for some time to come the better off he is likely to be.

THE CARDIFF GIANT OUTDONE. So many elaborate hoaxes, originating in this country, have imposed upon men of science at home and abroad, that America has gained in some quarters an unenviable reputation. It would be tedious to enumerate these impositions-from Locke's Moon Hoax down to the Cardiff Giant-for scarcely a week passes that a new one is not started, getting more or less of a newspaper run according to its ingenuity. The latest of these we have seen, is an absurd story that Donati, the Italian astronomer, had his death hastened by fright at the discovery that the earth was approaching the sun with unsuspected rapidity, so that we she," all be burnt up within ten years or increabout. Prof. Agassiz, speaking about this class of hoaxes, while expressing indignation at their authors, made the remark that "after all, if a scientific student is humbugged by them, he must be himself to "blame." But whatever may be the bad emmence of

America in these inventions, it is now utterly

distanced and eclipsed by an Oriental performance. Our artificer contented himself with the manufacture of one gypsum statue; the ingenious Selim el Gari of Jerusalem has fabricated a whole museum of antiquities-idols, vessels and pottery-inscribed with writings and Phenician characters, and crusted, apparently, with the evidence of age. The first collection was sold to the German Government, the Museum of Berlin being regarded as fortunate in securing the prize for \$5,000. The productive powers of the Jerusalem factory seem to have been stimulated by the German gold, and what is known as the Shapira Collection was gradually brought together. The collector from whom it was named, M. Shapira, appears rather as the dupe than the accomplice of the imposture. On these curiosities the inscriptions count by the hundred, the characters being similar to those of the famous Moabite stone. As for the vases, and figures of animals, and rudely executed statnettes of men and women, and fragments, and disks that might be coins or might be tesseræ, there is no end of them. In fact, the prodigality of the supply from the faithful Selim had something to do with suspicions that gradually began to cloud his fortunes. The second collection became the subject of more searching investigations than the first.

The secret was well kept, however, while from time to time during two years past, a Christianized Jew furnished these varied treasures which he professed to obtain from an Arab. The process known among mining prospectors as "salting" was successfully attempted, and two German travelers were duly escorted to a spot in the land of Moab, where they dug for themselves some fragments of pottery. Profound learning was brought to bear on the products of Selim's art. Under spectacles and microscopes the relations of the figures and devices to astronomy and nature-worship were developed, and in abstruse monographs the appropriateness was set forth of supposed representations of the deities of Phenicia. One great obstacle was constantly encountered; the inscriptions in all cases proved andecipherable. It was on this rock the imposture split.

The details of the discovery of the fraud read somewhat like a chapter in the Arabian of the English tongue. The performance, last night, ales. M. Ganneau, French Consul at Jerusalem, who has for many years made the antiquities of Palestine an object of special study, recognized in the inscriptions a certain peculiar way of making the Phenician characters-as one might recognize handwriting-as being that of a man who had copied some details for him from the Moabite stone; M. Ganneau having kept the copy. man was a painter by profession, and had made a living by daubing bad Neobyzantine pictures for Greek pilgrims. The statues, M. Ganneau thought, painter, Selim el Gari, might have made himself; but the vases bore evidence of the potter's skill. So M. Ganneau made quiet inquiries among the potters of Jerusalem, and at last found, in the shop of Hadj Kahlil el Mahi, near the Damascus gate, one of the workmen whom Selim had employed in the manufacture. Many of the details of the business are given in the words of a young apprentice: he speaks of "statues of men. dogs, and women, with noses, hands, feet, and breasts, the whole covered with writing." He carried some of these and the vases and disks from the pottery to Selim's house. One of the statues was so hot that it burned him. These journeys were made after dark; and we can see in the boy's story that he had more than the fears natural to a follower of Islam in dealing in graven images. Finally, he saw the objects at Selim's house plumped into the cauldron where a hot solution of saltpeter gave them the evidences of antiquity.

Surely we may say with Carlyle, this is the age of shams.

How saddening is the knowledge that Mr. Ruskin looks upon this city with a murderous and an annihilating eye! "I should like to destroy without rebuilding the City of New-York," says he, with an air of thirsting for foreign gore scarcely to be ex celled. In fact, New-York is to him a red rag of extraordinary dimensions. He can't speak of our great rebellion without observing "that war, having washed all the salt out of the nation in blood. left America to the putrefaction and the morality of New-York!" However, it is good to know that we are not the only creatures toward whom Mr. Ruskin entertains violent sentiments, for in The Pall Mall Gazette he has lately remarked, in a casual manner, There are numbers of the people I should like to murder." As for New-York, we submit that he is rather ungrateful, since, if we are to believe Mr. J. J. Jarves, it was he who stimulated by his books into vehement and transient activity a set of writers here who tormented sorely whatever artists in curred their censure.

Importers in Boston seem to be getting desperate. One of them makes the following suggestion to his fellow-sufferers: "Keep your foreign accounts in a separate set of books, and, as fast as foreign accounts are settled and foreign merchandise is sold, burn the books and papers relating thereto, and inform the Collector at the time of each importation that such is your intention. Small books may be used, and therefore burned oftener. All needful memoranda, such as kind, quality, and cost of goods, and by whom shipped, could be preserved in other

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

OPENING OF THE OPERA SEASON. The Spring season at the Academy of Music opened last night with Verdi's fine opens of "Alda," produced with the same cast, the same scenery, and the same accessories which gave it such a brilliant offert in the earlier part of the Winter. Sig. Del Puente was an nounced for the rôle of Amonasre, but he was sick and unable to sing, and M. Maurel accordingly, to the great satisfaction of the audience, appeared in his original part. Considering that "Aida" is no longer novelty, the attendance was quite as large as could reasonably have been expected, but the house was not full, and H is evident that with a large number of those persons who cultivate the opers as factional amusement, without much regard for the compensate for the absence of Marc. Nilsson. "Aida" was not sumz with special smoothness last night, and the stage business was not as really managed as it has been before; but these slight defects were perhaps the natural result of the much traveling and knocking about which the company has been forced to endure, and will wear off after a second night. On the other hand, the principle artists of the cast return to us in excellent condition, and each received cordial welcome on coming moon the scene. Sig. Cam pebini in particular, who has suffered severely from colds since he left New-York, seems to be now in his best voice, and last night he surpassed his former of forts in the character of Radames, singing his first aria, "Celeste Aids," with more than his usual purity and sweetness, and making the entire rôle remarkable for precision, reducinent, and spirit. Mile. Tormani has always imbued her part with true sentiment and delicacy, and we missed none of the former charm in her personation last night, nor did Miss Cary fall below the high level of he first assumption of the character of Amners. "Aida." taking it all in all, is more brilliantly performed than any other opera which has been placed upon the New-York stage for many years, and it will be long before we see anything equal to it-unless Mr. Strakesch should lavish money and taste and ingenuity in the same way upon "Lohengrin." It will be repeated to-morrow, and

MADAME PAREPA-ROSA AND "LOF PRIN." The following letter was written " fadame Parena-Rosa to Prof. Ella, who endeavored to dissuade her from producing Wagner's "Lohengrin," which, our readers will remember, she was to have had the bonor of bringing out at Drory Lane this Spring. The work has never been sung in England, though it has often been promised. Madame Rosa intended after-

on Priday Mme. Nilsson will make her appearance in

ward to give it in the United States : "No. 10 WARWICK CRESCENT, MAIDA HILL. W., †
Nov. 26, 1873. 5

"Dear Mr. Ella: Many thanks for your kind note; but we cannot after our plans now, and everything is working well for a creditable production of 'Lohengria.' Our pride and amour propre are in it, and my bushand is such a good hard-worker that I am sure he will succeed in this, as he has done in other very difficult tasks. You must remember we were the first to produce in America, on a traveling tour, never being more that two weeks in one place, and having the distances to travel which American towns are from one to the other, and, as I tell you, we produced 'Marriage of Figare,' 'Obaroa,' 'Deux Journeés,' and played 'Don Giovanni' and 'Der Freischitz' for the dirst time in English. These are not light works to produce, as you know, so I really am not anxious. We will do our best—we cannot do more; and all the profession will respond, I am sure, in being infecested in our efforts; and we will give other operas which will appeal to the British public. We have risked aloue our own bard-carned money to establish English opera in a proper way in England, so if we like to risk our reputation in bringing out 'Lohengrin,' we must have some good basis to stand on or would not do it, will inclose your frieadly letter to Carl, but he being a Frussian, I do not think he will have less pluck than I, who, being a true Eriton, would never give it! With "No. 10 WARWICK CRESCENT, MAIDA HILL, W., I will inclose your friendly letter to Carl, but he being a Friessian, I do not think he will have less pluck than I, who, being a true Briton, would never give in! With very best compliments, and hoping you will send me a programme of when and where you give the 'Lohengrin' recital, I remain, tout à rois.

"EUFIROSYNE PAREIA-ROSA."

THE DRAMA. BOOTH'S THEATER-MADAM JANAUSCHEK.

It was in October, 1870, at the Academy of Music, that Madam Janauschek first acted in English drams, speaking the English language. She had, before that time, won eminence and fame, in German drama, on the American stage. Her Deborah, her Medea, and her Mary Stuart-character-paintings, revelations of human passion, and massively built if not always finely finished works of art-had shown her to be a great actress. She had practically learned, however, that to win a great popular success the actor must speak to the people in a language that the people understand. She determined to learn English; she made the attempt; and, in a remarkably short time, she succeeded. Her first English part was a translation of her German Deborah, and it was a triumph of speaking as well as acting. The chief, if not the sole defects of her speech then were consequent upon inaccurate accentuation; but they did not check her magnetism and they did not mar her conquest of the popular heart. Since then she has been acting all over the country, and-as might be conjectured-she has gained an almost perfect mastery of the resources Booth's Theater, made this clearly manifest, and therein fulfilled the rosiest auticipations which she be inspired at the outset of her English career. Mad me Janauschek appeared in a four-act play, emitted "Chesney Wold," based on the novel of House," by Charles Dickens, and she personated herein the distinct and widely contrasted parts of Lads Dedlock and Hortense. "Chesney Wold" is, appareutly, the work of a person slightly acquainted wi the technicalities of stage construction, and still me slightly acquainted with everything else that is needful to a good play. Long cars have before now been thrust through the works of men of genius; but a larger pain was never seen than that which flattered and flapped through "Bleak House" upon this occasion. is an outrage to maltreat the houest and good work of another man, as the unknown author of Chesney Wold" has multreated the honest and good work of Charles Dickens. We wish to express, with un equivocal distinctness, an unqualified condemnation of this drama. It is a mass of turgidity and platitude. It consists chiefly of carpenter-scenes and small talk; it distorts the characters; and it belittles the novel, and wearies the listener. The good that there is in its sut stauce-faintly glimmering through its trappings of gabble-comes, of course, from Dickens. addresses one of the most deeply-seared eravings of public taste,—the desire for illustration of the romantic aspects of domestic history,-will be inferred by all readers who know the novel upon which it is founded. That novel combines a sad and tragic love experience; a mystery; an inscrutable old lawyer; a suspicious detective; a contrast of high and low life; a murder; an investigations a number of finely-finished characters, both serious and comic; and several remarkable word ous and comie; and several remarkably weird and effective landscapes, interiors, and theatrical tableaux; and there is a haunted atmosphere over the whole of it These elements, in a far-off way, force a suggestion of themselves through the opaque mechanism of the adapter, and redeem the concection from being an ab-solute fizzle in its effect upon the public mind. Such a

work is totally unworthy of the high powers

of Madam Janausheek. The actress had to present the beautiful, stately, saddened lady, and the

viperish, vindictive, malignant, and utterly wicked

French woman. Both were made to live, to the inmost

fibers of being; the success was one of versatility and

vitality. But, all that Madaine Janauschek did, in de-

picting these persons, was the merest fooling. in com-

parison with what she does in a work of dramatic art.

Apollo digging in a cabbage garden would not be a

sadder speciacle than Janauschek acting in "Cheaney

Wold." The play was well set. The imaginative and

delicate painting of Mr. Glessing were especially re-

vesied in the scene of the church-yard gate. Miss.

Rachel Nozh distinguished herself by a very fine per-formance of Jos. Since Agnes Robertson played Smike, at the Winter Garden, near fifteen

years ago, the local stage has not offered better type, by a woman, of helpless meery, than was presented by this careful and sensitive actions was presented by this careful and sensitive actions.

ress. Mr. Levick acted Tulkinghorn, and was happily

slain-but not before the patience that waited for his

demise had been completely exhausted. Mr. Walcos

was excellently frigid and respectable, as Sir Leicester

Dedlock, and Mr. Wheelook did all that the play per-

mitted him to do with the character of Buckett. The

drollery of Guppy, played by Mr. Pateman, evoked some laughter. Madam Janauschek was greeted with enthe-siasm, flowers, and a glad wolcome. The capital city of

America is worthy of seeing this distinguished lady in

something other than the wild puerlities that satisfy the provincial stage, and we trust that the present trifling with her great talents and brilliant reputation may speedily cease. Wilkie Collins sails for England in about a formight. He has been at work for several weeks upon a story which he will read at the Parker Memorial in Boston, on Friday evening next. It is said to be very pathetic in character, and to embody the autist's poullar views upon faightly.